NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNEYS. PROPRIETOR AND SDITOS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENUE.

ENOADWAY PHATES SWEETERS SEARCH MACUING

SOWERY THRATES, Bowery - BANKOOZIANG - ROOD

BURROR'S THEATES Charabers strong- Fis he Play-

WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway-THE MERCHANE OF

LAURA REENES VARIETISS, STORAWAY-TUE LADY OF

PERCADWAY VARIETYES, 472 Broadway-THE GOLDEN

WOODS MINETERLS 644 Broadway-BIRIOFLE PER-MOPS OHAPEL, Broadway-Mas. Georgiana Stuart Leach's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concent.

New York, Saturday, April 19, 1856.

The News.

We publish elsewhere important news from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. Notwithstanding the defeat of the insurgents at Puebla the country was still in an unsettled state. In consequence of the clergy having been the principal fomenters of the disturbances the government had issued an edict forfeiting the property of the church.

The edict is very severe against any person who may conceal, or assist the clergy to conceal, any church property. The Bishop of Puebla refused to books containing statements and ac counts of the property of the church. The official then procured a body of troops to enforce the demand. On arriving at the gates of the Episcopal Palace they found the Bishop had posted a notice excommunicating any one who should assist in carrying out the design of the government. The property was seized notwithstanding.

We have news from Pernambuco to the 15th nit Cholera was very prevalent. More than two thousand persons had died of the disease. The Brazilian steamer Marquis de Chinda had been wrecked near where the ship Shooting Star went ashore. She was an 'ron yessel, built in England, and was on her first voyage. She was supposed to be insured for £30,000 sterling.

We have received advices from Buenos Ayres to the 12th ult., but they contain nothing important either practically or commercially. At Montevideo the people were occupied with an exciting Presidential canvass.

Our Belize (Honduras) correspondent, writing on March 22d, says that the Legislative Assembly had adjourned, after a useless session of ten months. The tariff of last year, which was higher by twenty per cent than that of the year previous, has had as addition of ten per cent made to its scale of duties. These excessive government charges, com. bined with a very dull trade and a failing produce market, had caused much popular discontent, and were tending to alienate the feelings of the inhabi. tants from a love of English rule. The law courts practice was about to be reformed. Both the people and cattle already suffered much from want of ter, caused by a drought. The gold, silver, iron and coal mines worked by Americans, paid fairly. There were no American vessels in port.

In the United States Senate yesterday resolutions directing inquiry into the expediency of establishing a uniform rate of postage throughout the country, and of permitting inhabitants of the British North ican provinces to enjoy the benefits of the patent laws on the same footing as our own citizens were adopted. Mr. Weller delivered an elaborate speech in favor of the government facilitating the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. Sixteen private bills were passed. In the House the debate on the deficiency bill was continued. Both houses adjourned till Monday. A large number of Congressmen and other officials will proceed to Annapolis to-day to inspect the new steam frigate Merrimac.

Harry Howard, ex-member of the Board of Alder

men, a long-tried public servant as Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department and in other capacities has received a just reward for his services by being appointed by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen last evening, as Receiver of Taxes. Harry is humble and poor, but incorruptible; and though there was a slight factions opposition to his appointment, it was carried by the aid of some few honorable whigs. The Board concurred to appropriate \$1,000 to extend the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Buchanan, ex-Minister to London.

The Beard of Councilmen last evening transacted a large amount of routine business, for the particu lars of which see our report elsewhere.

According to adjournment the case of the Nica ragua fillbusters was to have been resumed yester day before United States Commissioner Morton but it was again adjourned till half-past nine o'clock this morning.

The Court of Inquiry upon Lieut. G. L. Willard U. S. A., terminated its investigation yesterday They have now only to agree upon their report it the case and transmit the same to the Secretary of War, who will direct a dismissal of the charges or

court martial. The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 2,000 a 2,500 bales, closing at about He. a 11 je, for middling Uplands. Flour, with fair sales, was firmer, and in some cases sold at 6 jc, a 12 jc, per bbl. advance. At the close, however, the market was less animated. Wheat was quiet. Small lots of Tennessee red and Southern white were sold and 93c. a 95c. asked for Northern. Corn ranged from 63c. a 65c. a 66c. for all kinds of sound quali ies. Pork again advanced, with sales of mess at \$17 50 a \$17 681, and at the close \$17 75 was demanded. Prime sold at \$15 75. Sugars were again active and firm, with sales of about 2,200 hhds. at rates stated in another column. Coffee was steady with moderate transactions. Freights were rather firmer. Wheat was engaged for Liverpool at 44d in bags, and 1.500 bbls. flour were taken at 1s. 3d.

NEW SET OF DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI Convention .- We observe that the public mind has been drawn to the propriety of securing to this State a just share of influence at the Cincinnati Convention, by the appointment of a fresh set of delegates representing the Congressional districts. Opposed as we are to all conventions, we freely confess that delegates appointed in the way proposed would hold their claims to admission to the Convention by a title entirely superior to such as will be presented by the representatives of hard and soft shells. A new and important issue present · itself to the conservative democracy and to the thi country. Let us have new men to discuss and tecide it.

Interesting from Mexico-Another Effort to Get alld of the Church.

The news which came yest erday from Mexico, and which we give in extenso in another column, is highly interesting, and may prove to be very important to that republic. It is a confirmation of the capture of Puebla, the reducing the rebel officers to the ranks, and the confiscation of the church property to pay expenses and pensions. Read our Mexican correspondence.

It is somewhat remarkable that only two administrations in that republic have been open and avowed in their hostility to the wealth, influence and power of the church, that have declared their policy to be the deprivation of the clergy of their vast riches and judicial auhority, and their intention to reduce the priests and monks to the same level with other citizens. It is furthermore remarkable that only two well concerted and powerfully supported revolutions have failed, out of the very many which have afflicted that country; and these two have been all that the clergy have openly sustained as religious crusades against he implies in power. In each of these eaccounters the priests have blessed the cross upon the banners, and have inscreed as their motto on the same: "The Church and its privileges."

In the year 1833, under the liberal and en lightened administration of Gomez Farias, a state of things existed not unlike this at the present time. It was proposed to confiscate the church property, and to deprive the clergy of their privileges in the ecclesiastical courts. Generals Arista and Duran pronounced against the government, setting an example under the counsels and support of the priests, which Haro y Tamariz has closely imitated. But Arista and Duran had only the church with them, and failed. Now, Haro y Tamariz has had only the same assistance, and he also has failed.

The career of President Comonfort has, for the last eighteen months, been most astonishing. Within that period we have seen him in this city, where he came to obtain aid to carry on his revolution against the dictator Santa Anna. Supported by a few friends here, and aided to a limited extent only, he firmly persisted in carrying on a war against a General who had the well drilled armies of that republic to fight his battles, and millions of money from the government of the United States wherewith to pay them. Under these disadvantages General Comonfort returned to Mexico to open a campaign which was brilliant in itself, and no less brilliant in its results: Santa Anna fled from Mexico: his ministers absconded in all haste, while the houses of his favorites in the city were mobbed and pillaged. His well appointed armies, his millions of American money, and the whole weight and influence of the Mexican church, could not save him. Against all odds, against all difficulties and daugers, General Comonfort Was successful, until we find him seated in the chair of State from which he had so roughly ejected Santa Anna.

The ignominious flight of Santa Anna placed General Alvarez at the head of the government. But, as he did not desire the position, it was understood that he held it only until it was convenient for General Comonfor to accept the post, which General Alvarez was anxious to confide to him. Yet, even in the few weeks which Alvarez was President, he could not restrain the natural feelings and just sentiments of his heart to commence the work of destroying the preponderating influence of the clergy. Consequently, a decree was issued which deprived them of all their immunities and privileges, reducing them to the same level, before the law, as other individuals. Soon after this salutary measure was adopted Alvarez resigned his powers into the hands of Comonfort. The change which tool place in the members of the Cabinet upon this event has been attributed to the change which it is supposed took place in the mind of Comonfort as to the policy of the measures of Alvarez. It was said that Comonfort had deserted his party and his puro principles. In this, however, there is certainly some erroneous impression. President Comonfort did not interfere or in any way modify the decrees of his predecessor against the church. But there is no doubt there was and still is, some difference of opinion among the members of the party as to the proper method of carrying out the principles which are now so popular throughout that country. On this difference the party divided :- the exal ados (hard shell puros)-having a majority in Congress-went off with Ocampo and Arrellaga, while the moderado (soft shell puros) under Yanez, took the mme side as the President. The revolution, in the meantime, of the clergy, under Haro y Tamariz, was becoming formidable, which finally assumed an impor tance of the first magnitude at their head quarters in the city of Puebla of the Angelsthat hotbed of priestly wealth and supersti tion. To meet the crisis, President Comonfort had to encounter obstacles enough to have shaken the mind of the greatest general. He had against him the well drilled regiments of the army which had joined the revolution, the influence of the clergy and their wealth, along with their zealous spiritual exhortations to the troops. He had, moreover to obtain the sanction and support of an opposition Congress; he had to raise funds when public credit was exhausted and bankrupt; and he had to place arms in the hands of raw volunteers who had never before shouldered musket. In fact, his greatest reliance was in the influence of the liberal papers of the capital and the popularity of his cause. Congress became reconciled to the plans he proposed funds were obtained to promote them-and President Comonfort assumed in person the command of the army to carry them out. Pueble of the Angels, of the priests, and of the standing army, was invested : it was next bombarded and assaulted-finally it was carried at the point of the bayonet. Haro y Tamariz was defeated, the power of the church demolished the supremacy of the army destroyed. Thus some of the greatest curses in that country

President Comonfort now returns to th capital to face the opposition in Congress.

have been "crushed out" at one blow.

The point in dispute is this:-

The exaltador desire the seizure of one portion of the church property by a simple decree of the government, and afterwards the adontion of suitable measures for its management and appropriation. The moderados, on the contrary, advocate the enactment by Congress of a law which in itself will provide for the confiscation, and also for all the uses and purposes to which the property shall be applied, as well as the manner and form of proceeding. The exaltados believe that Congress, in the contrariety of sentiment as to details will fall to adopt any salutary system in time; while the moderados assert that any system, to have the approbation of the country ought to emanate from and have the sanction of Congress. The breach is further widened between these parties by some predilections and prejudices of a personal character. And thus stands the question at this time.

Thus the fate of Mexico, "the sick man" of the Western continent, like that of Turkey, "the sick man" of the Eastern continent, de pends on the issue of the religious freedom of the two nations.

The Treaty of Paris-What It Is Worth ! Although the peace which has been just concluded creates, for the moment, a general feeling of satisfaction, we are afraid that this sentiment will not be durable. It is natural that the interests which have been suffering from the war should rejoice at being relieved from its depressing influences; but those who are accustomed to regard political events rather in reference to their future consequences than to their present bearing, fail to see in the Paris treaty the prospect of any permanent settlement of European differences.

The new treaty is in fact little more than s rehash of the old political arrangements of Amiens and Tilsit. The leading parties to it have on framing it considered rather their own selfish views than the objects for which they professed to be contending. Turkey has in its provisions been regarded rather as the scape goat of Russian delinquencies, than as the Power having a claim to redress. It is her territories that have been pieced and parcelled out, not those of the aggressor. The Allies have, for instance, secured the right of re-organizing in their own way the Danubian Principalities; and they will do it in a manner to render them virtually independent of the Porte. They are also to take possession of Candia, Smyrna and Trebizonde—the gates to the highways of Eastern commerce, and important acquisitions for maritime nations like England and France. In addition to these stipulations, their guarantee of the rights of the Christian subjects of the Sultan will give them the opportunity of interfering at their pleasure in the internal administration of the Ottomaa empire. The poor Tark has, in short, been so plucked and shorn by his friends and protectors that it is no wonder that he feels doubtful if they have left him anything which he can legitimately call his own.

But the treaty, it is said, is likely to secure the peace of Europe, and remove many of the dangerous questions which are constantly threatening to disturb it. It will do nothing of the sort. The treaty of Amiens professed to secure to France the new boundaries she had acquired for herself, to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and also the inderendence of Malta. Were any of these conditions subsequently fulfilled? Not one. Of the innumerable stipulations of the treaty of Tilsit the same may be said. Dictated by the selfish views of the contracting parties, and having little or no reference to the general interests of humanity, they wanted the main element of political vitality. Does the treaty of Paris, just concluded, differ in the elevation and breadth of its views from those instruments? We cannot see it, unless, indeed, it be in the greater selfishness and shortsightedness

of the motives that have inspired it. So much for the security to which the people of Europe appear to be so credulously abandoning themselves. A brief interval of time will, we fear, convince them that it would have been better for their interests if the treaty had never been made. It has, in fact, been too smoothly and rapidly perfected to be anything more than a mere glozing over of difficulties. If we are correctly informed as to its conditions, it leaves the seeds of enmity and jealousy between the present governments of England and France—the same between Russia and Austria-the same between Turkey and the Allies. It has been brought about in hostility to Palmerston, by the personal and dynastic ideas of Napoleon, acting on Alexander's hatred to Austria and England. The Czar can never forgive the former for the duplicity and the ingratitude of her conduct. and in the latter he sees only a bitter and relentless enemy. Louis Napoleon has got out of England all he wanted-the recognition of his dynasty; and now he does not care how soon the ties that united him to her are cast loose. His efforts to bring about peace on terms that would not be humiliating to the pride of his opponent, have gained for him the good will of Russia, and also of Austria who could only foresee peril to herself in the longer continuance of the war. The three Emperors will try to manage Europe without England which, as a revolutionary country, with a free press and Parliament, will be completely isolated from this union of despotisms, and thrown back upon the United States for moral support. One great Power has, however, been ignored by the Conferences and the Paris treaty-the terrible power of revolution. That power, though at present dormant, has as much strength as ever, and is, we believe, as rife in Turkey as it is in any of the European States. The English free press and Russian Machiavel lian diplomacy will soon stir up this slumbering element. The interests of either Power may at any moment within the next dozen years let loose upon the European world the torrent of revolutionary violence. The treaty of Paris seems to have been framed to provide opportunities and appliancies for such a result. Ve wish the despots of Europe joy of this precious offspring of their ingenuity. It promises to be as fruitful of evil to them as was Jupi-

ter's gift to Pandora. A GREAT BLOW .- On Saturday last a great tornado sprung up from the Jersey shore. cutting this city with its edge, but doing no great damage. It passed over Philadelphia, doing great damage, par-ticularly in the district of Kensington. Five houses were utterly demolished, one hundred and fifty more were injured-these included five churches, a schoolhouse, three manufactories, and other substantial buildings Nine persons were seriously injured, and the loss by destruction of property amounts to one hundred thousand dollars. Twenty freight cars were blown down a street grade a distance of one hundred yards, and then thrown off the track. The tornado passed through Pennsylvania to Ohio. and, following the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, did great damage in Alliance, Damascus, Salem, and other towns. One town in Columbians

county, was reported to be in ruins. At Alliance, one man was killed outright and several persons severely injured. At Newark, N. J., considerable damage was done. The tornado continued its ravaging strides, crossing the Ohio border and striking upon Chicago. Here no great damage was done. In passing through Pennsylvania, the tornado traversed a strip of country probably fifty or sixty miles in width. At Lencaster, a bridge which cost fifty thousand dollars, was blown down. From Pittsburg to Cleveland the blow seems to have reached its greatest force. The railway run for a long distance through dense forests, and, confined in this cut, the wind had resistless force. The tornado seems to have been gover 1ed by the laws which the philosophers have deduced from minute observations. Its course was regular, and extended over nearly a thousand miles of country, through which it passed in a few hours. It was a curious natural phenomenon, and will doubtless attract the attention of the savans.

PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE-LETTERS OF GOVERNOR WISE AND MAJOR DONELSON .- WE publish this morning, from the manuscript, the latest letter of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, upon the Presidential question. It is a model of confidence, enthusiasm, modest egotism, and graceful magnanimity. Gov. Wise's first choice is Mr. Buchanan, his second appears to be Senator Hunter; but if the Convention is agreed, he has no objection to run himself. In connection with this interesting epistle from the enthusiastic Virginia Governor, we also give the letter of Major Andrew J. Donelson, accepting the Philadelphia American nomination. This is a good letter, and presents the case of the American party in a few bold and masterly touches, without bluster and without beasting, in a strong and consistent light. Should Mr. Fillmore also accept, under cover of another such comprehensive and conservative letter, the American party may yet seriously damage the estimates of that intense niggerism which now appears to be the exclusive active capital of both the Seward alliance and the vitiated and wrangling democracy of these latter days. It is much too soon to conclude that there will be no battle at all.

CURIOUS NEWS FROM WASHINGTON .- We published the other day, from one of our Sunday cotemporaries, an account of a Buchanan dinner at the New York Hotel, where it is sald a sort of dining and wining electioneering Buchanan junta have established their headquarters. Our Washington report says that the intelligence thus communicated has stirred up quite a "flutter of excitement" among the managers of the Pierce, Douglas and Hunter clique, and that the Kitchen Cabinet will perhaps shortly establish, by means of a Custom House and Post Office assessment, an opposition administration dining room at some one of our Broadway hotels

This is a good idea. Arguments addressed to the stomach and the nostrils, in the shape of boned turkeys, game, oysters, wines and segars, are much more attractive to the practical matter-of-fact politician than those hungry, roystering and dangerous meetings peculiar to such organizations at Tammany Hall. The stomach, from the time of Esau and Jacob down to the present day, has decided the fate of dynasties and empires, when all other expedients have failed. Had the late Emperor Nicholas coupled those famous conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour upon the "sick man" of Turkey, each with a good substantial cozy dinner, very likely the whole European catalogue of subsequent events would have been totally different from the tremendous chapter of accidents which has followed. The establishment, therefore, of the Buchanan headquarters on Broadway on the basis of good eating and drinking, is a shrewd institu tion; and if the administration would arrest its mischievous consequences, the sooner an opposition concern on the same footing is established in this city the better. Set down to a choice dinner a party of good fellows, even of different opinions upon the man to be chosen. and, according to the ruling spirits present, they are all very apt to rise from the table much of the same mind. Anxious that the administration and all the other rivals of Mr. Buchanan shall have a fair show at Cincinnati, we accordingly admonish them of the necessity of counteracting this new Buchanan movement without further loss of time. Mr. Cochrane, we hope, will overhaul the Custom Honse at once for the "material and financial" aid in behalf of the President he "carries in

A TIMELY WARNING.-The little bard shell organ of this city is painfully exercised concerning the decision of the Cincinnati Convention as to which is which of the two factions of our New York democracy, and warns them in time of the consequences of siding with the softs :-

Meanwhile our present purpose is to warn those upon whom the responsibility rests of deciding in what company they prefer to sit at Cincianata, that the national democrats of New York demand and will accept no less than a decision of the question, by the admission of one or the other delegation. Not only do they demand it, but the political condition of New York demands it. We have been in a minority since 1847, because a portion of those who called themselves democrats maintained that they could be democrats and abolitionists at the same time. We want now to know whether the National Convention thinks with them. That is all.

No, that is not all. There is a good deal more to be sald upon the subject. Considering the slim vote of the hards at our last fall election, and its wonderful falling off as compared with the vote of the softs, we suspect that the issue, as between the hards and softs, if forced upon the Cincinnati Convention, will be that the softs are the Simon Pure democracy. but that the hards are welcome to a back seat. We suspect that this will be the decision at Cincinnati, from the fact that Mr. President Pierce will insist upon it, and from the very probable fact that he will have a majority of the Convention outside of New York with which to commence operations. We further suspect that in the event of a decision against the hards, they will swallow the insult and surrender, in view of some small pickings of the spoils in 1857. And so of the softs, should they be rejected. Neither the one faction nor the other intend to be kicked out of the Convention this time.

SETTLEMENT OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OUESTION IN CANADA.-This long vexed ques tion was settled yesterday: but whether the city chosen to be the final seat of government was Quebec or Toronto appears to be a matter of doubt. We incline to the belief that the first vote was in favor of Toronto and that our venerable cotemporary, the Commercial Adver tiser, with the precipitation natural to her age and sex, jumped to the conclusion printed in her last night's issue; but that, on a second vote, the majority decided in favor of Quebec as the telegraph duly informs us. The Eastern members doubtless derived strength from the bias of the Executive and the military authorities in favor of Quebec. However the question is settled, it is well settled; the idea of an itinerant government was absurd, costly and ridiculous. The last we heard of the Canadian Parliament was that when the news of the birth of the King of Algeria reached them, champagne was brought into the House of Assembly and the English members sang "God Save the Queen," and the French, "Partant pour la Syrie," the Speaker leading off with his bass, alternately in the two languages; which must have been a very lively and unique scene to witness. However, drunk or sober, singing or talking, these gentlemen had better be fixtures; so we may congratulate the Province on the late decision.

THE LATEST MEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Rather Interesting from Washington. ENSATION AMONG THE PIERCE, DOUGLAS AND HUN-TER CLIQUES, CONCERNING THOSE BUCHANAN DIN-NERS IN NEW YORK-COUNTER MOVEMENT-MR. JOHN'COCHBANE'S REPORTED INSTRUCTIONS. WASHINGTON, April 18, 1856.

The report of the New York Sunday Atlas, republishe in the HERALD of Monday, c noerning those Buchanan dinners at the New York Hotel, has created a prodigious flutter of excitement among the Pierze, Douglas and

Hunter wireworkers in this place.

The Kitchen Cabinet are reported as having had the subject under consideration, and their programme is said to be the immediate establishment of a democratic, administration, and Buchanan and dining and wining rer said that Mr. John Cochrane will shortly receive instructions to make a razzia upon the Custom House, and tha Mr. Fowler will be designated for the same duty in your Post Office, for the purpose of raising a contingent fund whereby to meet the dining and wining expenses of these confidential dinners.

I give you these rumors for what they are worth eaving to time the solution of the truth, whatever it may be. Certain it is that those Suchanan free dinners at their headquarters in Broadway, have made a stir mong the rival cliques here, and you may rely upon it that something will be done to neutralize these Buchanan cysters and champegne, and their otherwise lamentable asequences to the stomachs of the weak and vacillating Coating materials of the party. The war has hardly A letter from California states that the delegates from

that State to the Cincinnati Convention have instructions to urge the nomination of ex-Senator Gwin for Vice Pre-sident on the ticket with Mr. Buchanan for President. The Senate to-day ratified the treaty with the Stock bridge Indians.

The President, Cabinet and Corps Diplomatique attend-

ed the opera of the Pyne and Harrison troups last night The theatre was crowded.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION. Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1856.

UNIFORMITY IN RATES OF POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. Seward, of N. Y., a resolution was dopted directing the Committee on Post Offices to inquire hato the expeciency of establishing uniformity of postage throughout the United States.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES AND THE PATENT LAWS. On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., a resolution was dopted instructing the Committee on Patents to conside the expediency of amending the patent laws so far as to

the expediency of amending the patent laws so far as to allow the inbabitants of neighboring Bridsh provinces to enjoy the benefits of those laws on an equal floring, all respects, with the people of the United States.

RAIROAD AND THERRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

The bill to authorize the Executive to facilitate the construction of a rathroad and telegraph line from the Missis-jppi river to the Pacific was considered.

Mr. Weller, (cem.) of Cal., maintained that the government has the constitutional power to construct unfiltary and other roads through the Territories of the United States. Cengress frequently makes appropriations of lands for such purposes. Three hundred and forty thousand dollars, he said, had been expended to procure reports and surveys, which show that there are three or four practical railroad routes to the Pacific. He had no preference for either. His main desire was to obtain the construction of a road, from which branches would emanate as the necessities of commerce demand. The committee having the subject in charge propose that the Secretary of War. Secretary of the laterior, and Postmaster General shall advertise for bids, with authority, under direction of the Freeddent, to select the one most favorable. According to his calculation, the money invested in such a work would yield thirteen per cent per annum. Estimating the number of passengers back and forth at 60 000 yearly, the decrease of time in travel will amount to a saying of more than eleven million dol. forth at 60.000 yearly, the decrease of time in travel will amount to a saving of more than elseven million dollars per annum. He exhibited the great mineral wealth of California, and the extensiveress of the Pacific coast, arguing the pressing receasity for such a road for purposes of commerce, as well as the protection and maintenance of the Union.

Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, and the further consideration of the bill was partpoined to the 20th inst.

Sixteen private bill passed.

Acjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, April 18, 1856. VISIT TO THE STEAM PRIGATE MERRIMAC, ETC.

Mr. HAVEN, of New York, submitted two letters addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Benson, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in which he nvites members of Corgress to visit the war steamer Merrimae, at Annapolis, saving that the President and Merrimae, at Annapolis, saying that the President and himself expect to leave Washington for that city this afternoon, and will wait the arrival of to-morrow morning's train before goir g to the steamer.

Mr. Washingers, of Ill., moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday. Adopted.

The Committee on Elections reported against the right of Mr. Bird B. Chapman to retain his seat as delegate from Nebraska Territory, and in favor of Mr. Hiram P. Bennett.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, without final action.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence. MONTREAL, April 18, 1859.

The river has risen very high. The ice has broken up but is jammed at Long Point. Steamers commenced run ning on Monday from Brockville to Kingston.

Diabolical Attempt to Throw a Train Off the Track. ALBANY, April 18, 1856.

An attempt was made last night to throw the Boston express train from the track near Port Chester, on the ew York and New Haven Railroad, by removing the pilot of the engine. Its loss was discovered in time to prevent a serious catastrophe. On the night previous, near the same place, a large rock was placed between the rails, and heavy sleepers spiked across the track. The Port Chester special train barely escaped.

A Schooner Ashore at Long Branch,

Long Branch, April 18, 1856.
A schooner, name unknown, capsized off Long Branch this afternoon, and her crew had barely time to sav themselves by rowing to the pilot boat No. 19, which was near. They have since left for the city. The schooner's masts are about six feet out of water.

The Canadian Seat of Government.
Toponto, April 18, 1856.
In Parliament, yesterday morning, the permanent seat
of government was fixed at Quebec. Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

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PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 83%; Reading Railroad, 46%; Long Island Kailroad, 14%; Morris Canal, 14%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46%.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

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PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

Sales of pig iron during the week 1, 290 tons. Holders firm, at \$28 tor No. 1, \$26 for No. 2, and \$25 for No. 3. Charcoal pig is quoted at \$37 50. Bars are in good reduest, at \$75, and rails \$60, cash. Nails, \$4 a \$4 20; blooms, \$70 a \$80.

duest, at \$75, and ralls \$65, cash. Nails, \$4 a \$4 20; blooms, \$70 a \$80.

New Obleans, April 16, 1856. Cotton firm and very active, the market being stimulated by easier freights. Sales to-day, 17,000 bales. The quotations for tailedling are 10 a 10½. Sugar is selling for 7½c., and the rearest is firm. Molasses is quotated at 25c. Flour dull, at \$6 a \$6 25. Corn firm, at 58½c. Mers pork, \$15 75. Prime beef, \$9 62½. Bacon—Held. Gres demanding higher prices. Rio coffee is quoted at 11½c. Sterling exchange, 2 per cent prem.

New Obleans, April M, 1856.

Cotton stiffer: sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 10½c. for middling. Pork, \$16. Beef, \$10 56. Coffee, 11½c.

Cotton—Sales during the past week, 24,000 bales, at an advance of ½c. a ½c. on last week's quotations. Good middling is quoted at 10½c. a 11c. Receipts for the week, 9,800 bales.

Albany, April 18, 1856.

9,800 bales.

Albant, April 18, 1856,
Grain—Sales to day 2,600 bushels of ordinary Canadian
wheat, at 21 05; 2 000 bushels Madient scinity balley, at
\$1.28, to arrive; cloverseed, 17c. a 189.

Inspection of the Eric Canal.

Buyrato, April 13, 1856.

Commissioner Whallon and Superintendent Seymour commenced yesterday a tour of inspection along the line of the canal from Buffelo to Albany. They will ascertain its condition, and fix the time for letting in the water.

Lage Navigation. CHICAGO, April 18, 1856. Lake Michigan is about clear of ice. Steamers comnerced čally trips between Chicago and Milwaukie on Paesday last,

The Straits of Mackipac (connecting Lake Huroft and Lake Michigan) sre still clos-d.

Toleno, April 18, 1858.

Boats are running regularly between here and Detroit.

Burning of a Figuring Mill.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 18, 1856. The extensive flouring will of R. W. Hyde & Co., in this village, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning, toge-ther with the machinery and stock. Fully insured.

United States Supreme Court. Washington, April 18, 1856. No. 90 Joshua R. Stanford, plaintiff, vs. Clay Paylor

Argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff. 91. Adam Ogilvie et. al semulainants, vs. Knox Insurance Company et. al. Submitted on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Judah for complainants and Mr. Crawlord for defendants.

Shocking Accident to a Child.

New Haven, April 18, 1856. A son of Mr. George H. Brown, carver, about ten years old, while playing near the leege of the East Rock, this morning, tell about half way down. He is shockingly mangled, but may live. The l-dger are about 80 feet high.

FAISE REPORTS.—The Rev. Mr. Jaggo, of Lambertville, was not killed on the rairowd, as reported by New Jersey papers. A gentleman of Frenton, has been conversing with Mr. Jaggo since the alleged violent death occurred.

The New York Weekly Herald.

PEACEIN EUROPE—THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA—
NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA, SOUTH PACIFC, MEXICO,
CUBA, WEST INDIES. ETC., ETC.
THE WERKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'cleck this
morning. Its contents will embrace full details of the recent
important intelligence from Europe and Central America;
news from California, Washington and Oregon Territories;
New Granada, the South Pacific, M-xiso, Cuba, West Indies,
&c. Congressional Proceedings: Contration of the Britches. &c.; Congressional Proceedings; Constration of the Birthda of Henry Clay; Editorials on various subjects; Flauncial, Commercial, Political, Religious, Theatrical, Sporting and Maritim Intelligence; together with a variety of local and missellaneous matter. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price sixpence.

To Espenacheld's, Ho!—Who would Pay four dollars for a hat in Broad say, when one superior in every respect may be ourcassed for three dellars and a hair at its Nassau street? It can only be because they have never iried one of aspensional best. David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats are light and cary to be head. Give him a call, and try one of his beautiful last, at his exiction, 301 Broadway, second door from Luane street.

door from huane street.

White, the clatter, has a Spiendid Assortment of the soft hat; also his dress hat, as usual, 33 and 34.

Give has a call. WHATE, Ratter, the has a call. As Fulton street, between Broad way and Assasu.

Glorious News - Chere is not a Day Pass over but geniemen are introducing their friends to have one of our rater; ventilating hats. This speaks volumes. They are the coolest hat ever invented for comfort to the head. There hat open and close at pleasure. Several gestlemen declare if they had only got one of these hat sooner they would not have lost their bair. Unit and see them—be your ewn judge—at 21 Elm street, corner of Juane.

SKILLERS & COMPANY.

Menlio's Spring Style or hats are all the rage; "but U is the nest manner; light, durab's and o's superior mish. Feoure one without delay. Corner o' Broadway and Canal presi

Whew! How Joy casely the Gentlemen Hall-ed the fine days or last week. The seasonable weather gave them an opportunity of sirring KruX's seasonable hats, which are all the gewith people of good taste. Knox sells one of his beautiful, light, and durable apring hats for four dollars; so rich act poer all wear them; Sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulion street.

Spring Styles t-entlemen's and Children's hate and caps of every description. The ladies are invited to examine the superbassorization of chieron's straw goods.

KELLOGG, LES Guani street. Spring Fushion in Ties, Cravats, Soc.—Ren of fashion are invited to inspect the new styles of plain and landy its and cravats just received from Paris, with other no-veltes, at GREEN's sairt and furnishing establishment, No. 1

Superior Ready Made Shirts.—A Large stock always on hand, and sizes warranted. Also collars, of very desirable shape, prepared expressly for the present sea. on. Prices low, whilesale or return.

1BA PEREGO & SON, 61 Nassau street.

Hunt, 90 bullon Surces, wholesale and Re-tal hat manufacturer, three blocks from Broadway. You et the best hat in the sity for \$3, and save a dollar you throw way in Broadway rent. Light and Biegant Straw Hats for Chil-

dren.— Spring and summer styles, consisting of infants' leg-horn and straw braid hats, misres' leghorn and braid flats of overy as le and quality, and at lower prices than they have heretefore been sold, and now on embition at the old stand of WILLIAM BANTA, loe and stree, corner of Wooster. Ladies' Straw Bennets, at Bennett's, No. 520 Broadway.—The most beautiful stock of ladies' inshionable straw bornets, is now selling here, relait, at wholesale prices. Buyers will find these artimes of the same elegant finish and

Broadway.

"Onyward and Upward" is Genin's Motto.

Els four dollar dress hat for the present spring is the handsomest, the finest in quality, the most becoming in its style and
appointments that he has ever feased.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Colored Lamprany pea, \$1-Plain, 25 and 50 centa.—1,000 pictures taken daily, of various denominations, Photographs 53. The new patent phototype process offered to artists for \$10. Depot of art, the double camera, 299 Broad-

Annon's Lurge Size Daguerrooty pos for Fifty cents—colored, and in a nice case, twice the size others take for 50 cents, and equal to those made elsewhere for 21 cents.

ANSUR'S, 568 Forcat way, opposite Netropolitan Eucl. Di Devilin & Co. long to state that their wholesale and retail(departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of spring and summar clothing, and their custom-department with the sewest importations of casalmeres, versings, coatings, 20, at 250, 250 and 250 Broadway, New York.

may, New York.

We will This Day Open an Elegant Assertment of indica' at d gent emen's gold patent lever watches \$60 to \$100; chronometers, \$120 to \$50; nuchors \$25 to \$75 to jupice, \$20 to \$40.

CULDERT BROTHERE, 126 Committee.

Spring Overcoats from \$10; Business Coats, 57; single breasted frock of black clo h, 51?; inset French cloth dress coats to order. \$20; lower quality, \$1d. A large stock of recently imported goods always on hand.

CLARKS, 116 William street.

Have You Seen the Shirt "Accostle" in ROUNDY'S window! If not, go and read it. All kinds of mints made to order, at abort notice. 320} g Broadway, oppo-site the Broadway theatre.

aniris made to crder, at abor: notice. 329½ Broadway, opposite the Broadway theatre.

Gaiter Boots for the Spring Season, Laght, elegani, fashirnable and cheap.—Can'takill, the manufactarer of gaiter boots for the indies, 336 Bowery, has prepared a stock, embracing the most elegant description of gaiter boots as well as the usual variety of ladies. "feet covering," which for excellence of materials, superiority of workmanship and underlable style, has never been surpassed. It has been made up expressly for the spring trade. This ensures his customers whe very latest at jes, and as his reputation for selling date; as well as good and substantial articles is thoroughly established, those who make him a visit can do so with the assurance that their purchases on trial will prove in every response tattisated by. Cantron's twelve and industries shilling gallers, manufactured with a view to durability, are quite as "dressy" in appearance as the fabrics soid at double the price at any of the Broadway establishments. Indice stoments, a coess, and as his tock is very extensive, he can supply their wants willow the delay unoul when they have their gaiters made to order, and in quite as satisfactory a manner. Give him a trial, and remember that his setablishment is at 336 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones streets.

Dress Boots, Shoos and Gaiters.—Unequalited

Dress Boots, Shoes and Galters.—Unequalied ercelence both as regards beauty and durability, mark the manufactures of Walkins, 1st Fution street. Those wat wish covering for the feet, of the first quality, made in the latest Parisian styles, cannot do better than to purchase at Walkins.

Walkins'.

Elegant Carpeting,—Smith & Louisbery, 46, Brondwsy, are now prepared to exhibit their new spring styles of rich ve'vet, ispostry, Brussis, three-ply and ingrain-barroft, Among the assoriment will be found allarge tumber of new designs and styles naver before offered; also, a large stock of origina, of every wisth, and all other goods sonnected with the bade.

onnected with the trade.

Grand Opening of Superb Carpets!

Cressicy & hone' medallion velvets.

creasies & flore' tapestry Brusels.

Cressicy & Sons' yard wide tapestry.

Temple.on's yard wide medallion.

HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

Wir dow Shades-Amprovements and Energise—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade street, have, at great expense, completed and "patentee" their irgenius apparatus for manufacuring window shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivalled assortment, fully fifty per cent less than ever before soid. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also mit curnices, brocatel de laines, damasks, lace and mushins curtains, &c.

Try jor's International Hotel and Saloons.—
Try jor's International Hotel and Saloons.—
Strangers ariving in the city by the early trains will find many accommedators in these saloots very desirable. A hadler reception room, at the extreme west end of the grand asloon, with warm and sold water, bath, &c. A waiting maid is in constant attendance. Rappage and parcels can be deposited with the cashiers, and checked, if desired. Tickers for all the principal theatres for sale. Taylor's Guide for strangers is highly lateresting and useful to all unacquainted with the city. Much valuable information can be obtained in the perusal of these pages. It is distributed in the saloons, and contains bill of fare of over 500 dishes.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
Broadway, corner of Frankin street.

Broadway, corner of Franklin street.

Phrenology, at the Oqeon, in Brooklyn'
E. D. - Yr. FOWLER corner ces a course of lectures, on
Wedresday evening next, April 23, at 1% c'elock, to be continued four successive evenings. Seats to the first lecture free;
to subsequent ones 127; cents. A locture this evening, at Continued Hall, Zighih avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street,
New York. Examinations daily, at 308 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—All Persons who wish for information in regard to sewing machines out obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Oc. 's Gardle,' a taper devoted entirely to the sewing machine maps the part of the sewing machine maps to be copied of the copies of